In the claims:

Please amend claims 1, 18, 38, and 41-44.
Please cancel claims 36, 37, 40, and 48.
Please add new claims 65-69.

1. **(Currently amended)** A composition for transplantation into a mammalian xenogeneic subject suffering from a spinal cord injury or a neurodegenerative disorder resulting from a degeneration of cells of the spinal cord comprising isolated spinal cord cells obtained from an embryonic pig of between about 24 and about 35 days of gestation. ~~such that treatment of spinal cord damage that would benefit from survival and integration of the spinal cord cells is obtained upon transplantation into the subject~~.

2. **Cancelled**

3. **(Previously presented)** The composition of claim 1, wherein the spinal cord cells are isolated from an embryonic pig between about days 24 to 30 of gestation.

4. **(Previously presented)** The composition of claim 1, wherein the spinal cord cells are isolated from an embryonic pig between about days 25 to 29 of gestation.

5. **(Previously presented)** The composition of claim 1, wherein the spinal cord cells are oligodendrocytes.

6. **(Previously presented)** The composition of claim 1, wherein the spinal cord cells are astrocytes.

7. **(Previously presented)** The composition of claim 1, wherein the spinal cord cells are neurons.

8. **(Previously presented)** The composition of claim 1, wherein the cells, in unmodified form, have an MHC class I antigen on the cell surface which stimulates an immune response against the cell in a xenogeneic subject, wherein the

MHC class I antigen on the cell surface is altered to inhibit rejection of the cells upon introduction of the composition into the subject.

9. **Cancelled**

10. **(Previously presented)** The composition of claim 8, wherein the cells are contacted prior to transplantation into the xenogeneic subject with at least one anti-MHC class I antibody or fragment thereof, which binds to the MHC class I antigen on the cell surface but does not activate complement or induce lysis of the cells.

11. **(Original)** The composition of claim 10, wherein the anti-MHC class I antibody is an anti-MHC class I $F(ab')_2$ fragment.

12. **(Original)** The composition of claim 11, wherein the anti-MHC class I $F(ab')_2$ fragment is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment of a monoclonal antibody PT85.

13. **(Original)** The composition of claim 1, which further comprises at least one of the agents or factors selected from the group consisting of neurotrophic factors and anti-inflammatory agents.

14. **(Original)** The composition of claim 13, wherein the neurotrophic factor is selected from the group consisting of brain-derived neurotrophic factor, platelet-derived neurotrophic factor, neural growth factor, ciliary neurotrophic factor, neurotrophin-3, neurotrophin 4/5 and basic fibroblast growth factor.

15. **(Original)** The composition of claim 13, wherein the anti-inflammatory agent is a steroid.

16. **(Original)** The composition of claim 15, wherein the steroid is methylprednisolone.

17. **(Original)** The composition of claim 1, wherein the cell is obtained from a pig predetermined to be free from at least one organism selected from the group consisting of zoonotic, cross-placental and neurotropic organisms.

18. **(Currently amended)** A method of treating a mammalian xenogeneic subject having a spinal cord injury comprising ~~spinal cord damage that would benefit from survival and integration of porcine spinal cord cells by~~ administering to the subject a composition comprising isolated spinal cord cells obtained from an embryonic pig of between about 24 and about 35 days of gestation, such that treatment of the spinal cord injury ~~spinal cord damage~~ is obtained upon administration of the composition to the subject, wherein the spinal cord cells or the subject are treated to reduce an immune response to the cells of the subject.

19. **Cancelled.**

20. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 18, wherein the spinal cord cells are isolated from an embryonic pig between about days 24 to 30 of gestation.

21. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 18, wherein the spinal cord cells are isolated from an embryonic pig between about days 25 to 29 of gestation.

22. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 18, wherein the spinal cord cells are oligodendrocytes.

23. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 18, wherein the spinal cord cells are astrocytes.

24. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 18, wherein the spinal cord cells are neurons.

25. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 18, wherein the cells, in unmodified form, have at least one MHC class I antigen on the cell surface which stimulates an immune response against the cells in the subject, wherein the MHC class I antigen on the cell surface is altered to inhibit rejection of the cells when introduced into the subject.

26. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 25, wherein the cells are contacted prior to introduction into the subject with at least one molecule which binds to at least one antigen on the cell surface which antigen is capable of stimulating an

immune response against the cells in the subject to alter the antigen on the cell surface to inhibit rejection of the cells when introduced into the subject.

27. **Cancelled**

28. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 26, wherein the cells are contacted prior to introduction into the subject with at least one anti-MHC class I antibody or fragment thereof, which binds to the MHC class I antigen on the cell surface but does not activate complement or induce lysis of the cells.

29. **(Original)** The method of claim 28, wherein the anti-MHC class I antibody is an anti-MHC class I $F(ab')_2$ fragment.

30. **(Original)** The method of claim 29, wherein the anti-MHC class I $F(ab')_2$ fragment is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment of a monoclonal antibody PT85.

31. **(Original)** The method of claim 18, wherein the composition further comprises at least one of the agents or factors selected from the group consisting of neurotrophic factors and anti-inflammatory agents.

32. **(Original)** The method of claim 31, wherein the neurotrophic factor is selected from the group consisting of brain-derived neurotrophic factor, ciliary neurotrophic factor, platelet-derived growth factor, neural growth factor, neurotrophin-3, neurotrophin 4/5 and basic fibroblast growth factor.

33. **(Original)** The method of claim 31, wherein the anti-inflammatory agent is a steroid.

34. **(Original)** The method of claim 33, wherein the steroid is methylprednisolone.

35. **(Original)** The method of claim 18, wherein the xenogeneic subject is a human.

36. **(Cancel)**

37. **(Cancel)**

38. **(Currently amended)** The method of claim 18 ~~37~~, wherein the neurodegenerative disorder is amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

39. **(Previously presented)** The composition of claim 1, wherein said xenogeneic subject is a human.

40. **(Cancel)**

41. **(Currently amended)** The composition of claim 1 ~~40~~, wherein said spinal cord injury is selected from the group consisting of compression, contusion, distraction, and solid core lesion.

42. **(Currently amended)** The composition of claim 1 ~~40~~, wherein said neurodegenerative disorder is selected from the group consisting of ~~degeneration of cells in the spinal cord,~~ physical deterioration of spinal cords cells, death of spinal cord cells, abnormal pattern of spinal cord cells, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis, syringomyelia, spinal tumors or metastasis, bacterial spinal cord infections, and parasitic spinal cord infections.

43. **(Currently amended)** The method of claim 18 ~~36~~, wherein said spinal cord injury is selected from the group consisting of compression, contusion, distraction, and solid core lesion.

44. **(Currently amended)** The method of claim 37, wherein said neurodegenerative disorder is selected from the group consisting of ~~degeneration of cells in the spinal cord,~~ physical deterioration of spinal cords cells, death of spinal cord cells, abnormal pattern of spinal cord cells, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis, syringomyelia, spinal tumors or metastasis, bacterial spinal cord infections, and parasitic spinal cord infections.

45. **(Previously presented)** The composition of claim 1, wherein the spinal cord cell is isolated from an embryonic pig at a gestational when isolated spinal cord cells have 50% or greater viability.

46. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 18, wherein the spinal cord cell is isolated from an embryonic pig at a gestational when isolated spinal cord cells have 50% or greater viability.

47. **(Previously presented)** The composition of claim 1, wherein the composition comprises a population of isolated spinal cord cells in which at least about 30% of the spinal cord cells have neuron morphology.

48. **(Cancel)**

49. **(Previously presented)** A method of treating a mammalian xenogeneic subject having spinal cord injury that would benefit from survival and integration of porcine spinal cord cells by administering to the subject a composition comprising isolated spinal cord cells obtained from an embryonic pig of between about 24 and about 35 days of gestation, such that treatment of spinal cord injury is obtained upon administration of the composition to the subject.

50. **(Previously presented)** A method of treating a mammalian xenogeneic subject having amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising isolated spinal cord cells obtained from an embryonic pig of between about 24 and about 35 days of gestation, such that treatment of ALS is obtained upon administration of the composition to the subject.

51. **(Previously presented)** The method of claims 49 or 50, wherein the spinal cord cells are isolated from an embryonic pig between about days 24 to 30 of gestation.

52. **(Previously presented)** The method of claims 49 or 50, wherein the spinal cord cells are isolated from an embryonic pig between about days 25 to 29 of gestation.

53. **(Previously presented)** The method of claims 49 or 50, wherein the spinal cord cells are selected from the group consisting of oligodendrocytes, astrocytes, and neurons.

54. **(Previously presented)** The method of claims 49 or 50, wherein the cells, in unmodified form, have at least one MHC class I antigen on the cell surface which stimulates an immune response against the cells in the subject, wherein the MHC class I antigen on the cell surface is altered to inhibit rejection of the cells when introduced into the subject.

55. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 54, wherein the cells are contacted prior to introduction into the subject with at least one molecule which binds to at least one antigen on the cell surface which antigen is capable of stimulating an immune response against the cells in the subject to alter the antigen on the cell surface to inhibit rejection of the cells when introduced into the subject.

56. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 55, wherein the cells are contacted prior to introduction into the subject with at least one anti-MHC class I antibody or fragment thereof, which binds to the MHC class I antigen on the cell surface but does not activate complement or induce lysis of the cells.

57. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 56, wherein the anti-MHC class I antibody is an anti-MHC class I $F(ab')_2$ fragment.

58. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 57, wherein the anti-MHC class I $F(ab')_2$ fragment is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment of a monoclonal antibody PT85.

59. **(Previously presented)** The method of claims 49 or 50, wherein the composition further comprises at least one of the agents or factors selected from the group consisting of neurotrophic factors and anti-inflammatory agents.

60. **(Previously presented)** The method of claims 49 or 50, wherein the neurotrophic factor is selected from the group consisting of brain-derived neurotrophic factor, ciliary neurotrophic factor, platelet-derived growth factor, neural growth factor, neurotrophin-3, neurotrophin 4/5 and basic fibroblast growth factor.

61. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 59, wherein the anti-inflammatory agent is a steroid.

62. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 61, wherein the steroid is methylprednisolone.

63. **(Previously presented)** The method of claims 49 or 50, wherein the xenogeneic subject is a human.

64. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 49, wherein said spinal cord injury is selected from the group consisting of compression, contusion, distraction, and solid core lesion.

65. **(New)** A method of treating a mammalian xenogeneic subject having a neurodegenerative disorder resulting from degeneration of spinal cord cells comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising isolated spinal cord cells obtained from an embryonic pig of between about 24 and about 35 days of gestation, such that treatment of the neurodegenerative disorder is obtained upon administration of the composition to the subject, wherein the spinal cord cells or the subject are treated to reduce an immune response to the cells of the subject.

66. **(New)** The method of claim 65, wherein the cells, in unmodified form, have an MHC class I antigen on the cell surface which stimulates an immune response against the cell in a xenogeneic subject, wherein the MHC class I antigen on the cell surface is altered to inhibit rejection of the cells upon introduction of the composition into the subject.

67. **(New)** The composition of claim 66, wherein the cells are contacted prior to transplantation into the xenogeneic subject with at least one anti-MHC class I antibody or fragment thereof, which binds to the MHC class I antigen on the cell surface but does not activate complement or induce lysis of the cells.

68. **(New)** The composition of claim 67, wherein the anti-MHC class I antibody is an anti-MHC class I $F(ab')_2$ fragment.

69. **(New)** The composition of claim 68, wherein the anti-MHC class I $F(ab')_2$ fragment is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment of a monoclonal antibody PT85.